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them to make any positive contribution to the present stock of knowledge. It would be fairer to compare them with the lectures delivered by Häusser at Heidelberg, and edited by Oncken nearly forty years ago.

The book is so crowded with detail as to be frequently too much like an encyclopedia or even an epitome. An extreme example of these faults is on page 159. Here are some sixty proper names, thirty-nine dates, and two very puzzling and not entirely accurate descriptions of the Guise and Bourbon families. All this could have been given more clearly and correctly and far more usefully for reference in genealogical tables.

The two lines devoted to Richelieu's terms at Rochelle (p. 389), the five lines to the Edict of Amboise of 1563 (p. 185) are inadequate and misleading; the six lines devoted to the Edict of Nantes are inadequate in the statements of both what was given and what was reserved (p. 240). Space for fuller treatment of these and other subjects could easily and profitably have been made by omissions in the "enormous mass of afflicting details", and "the sufficiently tough reading" which the lecturer with delightful and judicious candor admits characterize his treatment of the Thirty Years' War (pp. 375, 402).

The editing leaves something to be desired. There are half a dozen sentences or clauses which lack verbs, or are otherwise unintelligible, and as many more which are obscure or contradictory. A few incorrect dates, half a dozen other minor errors, and the presence of undesirable colloquialisms make up a total of nearly two score minor blemishes or errors which the lecturer would undoubtedly have removed and which would have disappeared before a proof-reading more painstaking and worthy of the scholarship manifested in the lectures. The eleven notes are of the most meager nature. There is no attempt at bibliography of any sort. The sole reference to recent literature is to Pollard's *Henry VIII*. The very poor index of fourteen pages is followed by forty pages of advertisements.

In spite of the inevitable limitations of university lectures written a generation ago, and of the avoidable defects of editing, Bishop Stubbs's lectures show sound learning and unbiased judgment in a period where these qualities are preëminently needed.

HERBERT DARLING FOSTER.

Storia degli Scavi di Roma e Notizie intorno le Collezioni Romane di Antichità. Per RODOLFO LANCIANI. Volume II, a. 1531-1549. (Rome: Ermanno Loescher e Co. 1903. Pp. 265.)

WHILE the first volume¹ of this important work covered a period of more than 400 years (1000-1530), the second covers only the following eighteen (1531-1549), including the last four years of the pontificate of Clement VII and the whole of that of Paul III. This short period was fertile in the discovery of archæological remains, largely in conse-

¹ See AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, April, 1903 (VIII, 522-523).

quence of the municipal improvements due to the energy of Alexander Farnese and of his efficient coadjutor, Giovenale Latino Mannetti, who opened thirteen new streets in the city and has been called by Lanciani the Haussmann of Rome. The character of these improvements, and the slight expense incurred by the municipality in making them, are contrasted favorably with the reckless extravagance and oftentimes inartistic results of the last thirty years.

The first volume of the *Storia* was arranged according to a strict chronological system that rendered it necessary to look up many references in order to trace the history of the excavations on any one site through a series of years. Just criticism of this arrangement has led the author to modify the method somewhat and to adopt the following scheme: the entries are divided into three parts, those relating to the excavations themselves, those relating to the museums and collections, and those relating to the removal and subsequent history of works of art. In the second place, all the notices occurring in each century which relate to one building, group of buildings, or site are arranged together under the year where the first notice belongs. Thus, in the period under review, the first notice of excavations on the site of the *palazzo Farnese* occurs in 1542, and the following twenty-eight pages are devoted to the history of succeeding discoveries on the same site down to the close of the sixteenth century. The history of each century is to be kept distinct. This change has materially increased the usefulness and convenience of the book, converting it from a mere storehouse of facts into a work which is often very readable. The indexes have also been improved. A second result of this change in arrangement is that this volume, while nominally covering only eighteen years, really covers the rest of the century in the case of many structures.

Some indication of the relative importance of the discoveries on different sites during the seventy years from 1530 to 1600 may be given by the amount of space devoted to them in this volume. Forty pages are occupied with the discoveries in the Forum and on the *Sacra via*, twenty-two with those on the Palatine, fifteen with those in the baths of Diocletian, and twenty-eight with those in the *palazzo Farnese*, while thirty pages are devoted to the account of the building of the *palazzo dei Conservatori* and the additions to the Capitoline collections.

The most interesting, and at the same time painful, section is that which deals with the discoveries made in the Forum. When Charles V entered Rome in triumph, April 5, 1536, a new street was built from the Arch of Titus across the Forum to the Arch of Severus, which caused the destruction of numerous medieval buildings and of some ancient remains. Four years later Paul III granted the exclusive right of excavating within and without the city to those in charge of the construction of St. Peter's, who wanted the marble and travertine for building purposes. The consequences were most disastrous, for the Forum valley was worked precisely like a quarry, and during the next decade not only were many parts of the ancient monuments which still projected above the level of

the ground removed, but the process of destruction was carried on in extensive excavations. Had it not been for the havoc wrought during these ten years, the present condition of the Forum would be as different as possible, and very considerable remains of at least ten buildings would still be standing.

This is not the place to enter into any discussion of the topographical questions involved in the account of the excavations, but attention may be called in passing to the convincing evidence accumulated by Lanciani that the *Vivarium* was close to the *castra Prætoria* and not near the *porta Prænestina*. The author is to be congratulated again upon both the form and the matter of this notable work.

S. B. PLATNER.

The Life and Letters of the Great Earl of Cork. By DOROTHEA TOWNSHEND. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; London: Duckworth and Company. 1904. Pp. xvi, 531.)

THIS volume is a real contribution to the history of Ireland not so much on the political as on the economic side. Richard Boyle, an English adventurer of the type of Raleigh and Drake, sought his fortune in Ireland as Raleigh sought his in America. In that country of misrule and revolt he found both honor and fortune, and was known by his contemporaries as the Great Earl of Cork, as though the adjective were a rightful part of his title.

For the present work Miss Townshend has had an abundance of material. The Great Earl of Cork was the ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the Earl of Shannon, Lord Barrymore, Lord Digby, and the Duke of Leinster; and in these families have been preserved the letters and papers from which this history has been drawn. The most valuable papers are in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, who descends from the earl's eldest son; they are preserved at Lismore Castle. These papers were edited by Dr. Grosart and privately printed in ten volumes — five containing the Great Earl's diary and five containing letters to him from his family and friends, with some of his replies. From these volumes Miss Townshend has drawn the greater part of her material; but she has supplemented it from autobiographies of the earl's children and from other family papers, from county histories, and from Caulfield's city council books.

The work throws some additional light on Irish political history under Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts. Court intrigues and enmities between the servants of the queen and her successors, as related here, help to an understanding of both home and foreign politics; but all such matters are treated only incidentally. Miss Townshend's endeavor has been to create a living personality in the earl, and to give just as much of his environment and as much about his contemporaries as is necessary to this end. Many of the pages are taken up with what from the point of view of the political student must be considered trivialities